



Substance Abuse

Services in Wisconsin

2002 Annual Report

**Department of Health and Family Services
Division of Disability and Elder Services
Bureau of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services
December 2003**

Major Accomplishments - 2002

Expanded Services for Women and Families in Key Areas Throughout the State

Through the Statewide Urban/Rural Women's Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (AODA) Treatment project, funding for eight women and family-centered treatment programs expanded services in key underserved areas throughout the state. Services include gender-responsive treatment in the rural northwest, rural north central, west, south central, east, and rural east regions. This program design includes twelve core values in the treatment approach. (Page 7)

Twelve Provider Reviews Conducted in 2002

Provider reviews were completed in Columbia, Jackson, Marquette, and Taylor counties. These reviews will assist both in state and county identification of technical assistance needs as well as showcasing existing exemplary results. (Page 25)

Research to Practice Initiative

The Department's Bureau of Substance Abuse Services provided updated Research to Practice information through its monthly Teleconference training series. (Page 26)

Consumer Partnerships

The Consumer Initiative continues to encourage persons who are in recovery from addictions to speak out for the purpose of combating stigma and to participate as partners in treatment and recovery, program reviews, membership in councils, conferences, and work groups. Five individuals, either in addiction recovery or an affected family member participated in the above-mentioned provider reviews as well as attending a national conference, and assisting with public awareness activities. The Department, through the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services was a co-sponsor, providing scholarships, for the May Wisconsin Association on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Annual Conference. (Page 24)

Stigma Reduction Campaign

During April, National Alcohol Awareness Month, a campaign included a proclamation from the Governor, exhibit tables in the Capitol Rotunda and at the Department's Madison work site. Information was shared with several hundred people over the first two weeks of April. During September Recovery Month, a Recovery Rally was held at the State Capitol in Madison. Over 200 individuals and families attended to publicly celebrate their recovery. A Governor's Proclamation was obtained and presented at the rally. Participation of Susan Rook, former CNN anchor, and the Chris Farley family ensured good television, radio, and print publicity. (Page 24)

SCAODA

The State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (SCAODA) is a statutory council that includes the Department of Health and Family Services, as well as other departments as outlined on page 29. The Strategic Planning Committee presented a draft of the SCAODA 2002-2006 Four-year Plan at their March 1, 2002 meeting. The final Plan was approved and adopted at SCAODA's June 7, 2002 meeting. (Page 29)

Synar

In 2002, the Department decreased the percentage of youth buying illegal tobacco products. Results show that retailers sold to underage youth at a rate of 20.4 percent, representing a drop from 33.7 percent in 2001. (Page 16)

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Acknowledgements

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Note: In March of 2003, a reorganization of the Department of Health and Family Services changed several organization structures and names. The Division of Supportive Living became the *Division of Disability and Elder Services (DDES)*, and the Bureaus of Substance Abuse Services and Community Mental Health were merged into a single *Bureau of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (BMHSAS)*. For more information relating to these changes, visit the Department's Internet web site at www.dhfs.wisconsin.gov/substabuse

For purposes of this report (final data for the year 2002 was received in the fall of 2003), we will continue to reference the Division as "Supportive Living" and the Bureau as "Substance Abuse Services" or "Community Mental Health."

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Information about Addiction Services may be viewed on the
Substance Abuse Services web site at:

www.dhfs.wisconsin.gov/substabuse

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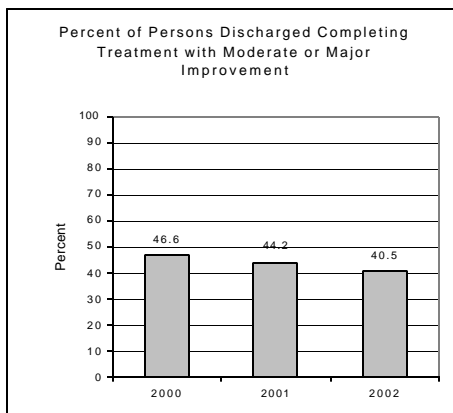
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Performance Scorecard

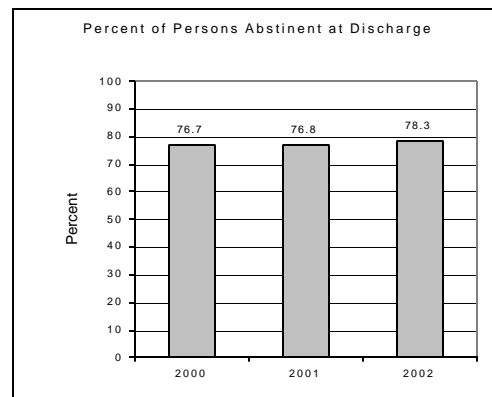
Substance Abuse Services Program

The substance abuse services program provides residential and outpatient treatment services for persons with substance use disorders that do not have health insurance. Services are paid for in part or entirely with public funds called Community Aids. This program is administered and operated through a state-county partnership. The total number of persons receiving treatment services under this program for the most recent three-year period were 22,019, 26,423, and 26,507 for 2000, 2001, and 2002 respectively. Prior to 2002, there were three counties that did not report (Milwaukee, Walworth and Wood), thus data were compiled using a 90 percent sample. The charts for 2002, below, include all counties. The inclusion of data from Milwaukee County, the most populous area in the state, explains some of the change in the performance measures for 2002. In 2003, a special quality improvement project will be undertaken by the Department's Bureau of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services to increase the rate of treatment completion.

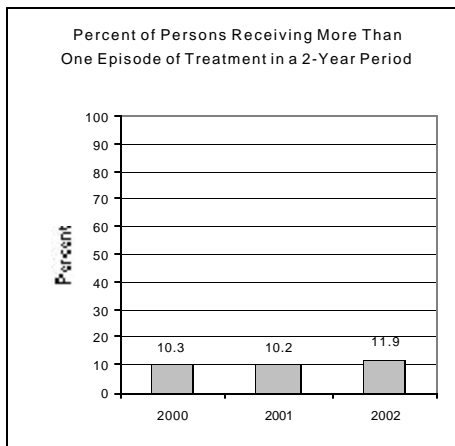
People successfully completing treatment



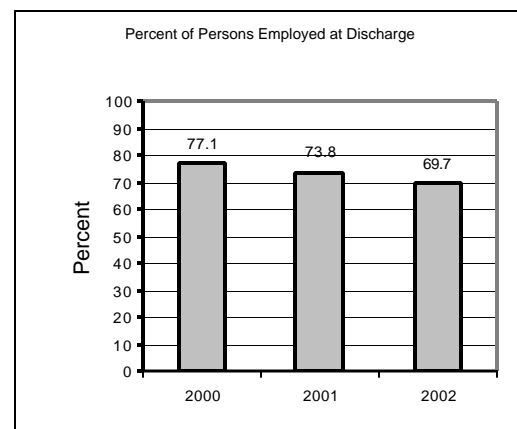
People maintaining abstinence at discharge from treatment



People receiving multiple episodes of treatment



People employed at discharge from treatment



Forward

Federal and State Authority

The Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS) is designated by the Governor to administer federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant funds. The Department designates the Division of Supportive Living's Bureau of Substance Abuse Services responsibility for program consultation to local Chapter 51.42, Wis. Stats., and human services departments, oversight of the federal SAPT block grant funds and provision of staff services to the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse. The Department is also responsible for administration of state/county community aids for substance abuse and various state statutory mandates and programs related to substance abuse. Overall, state statutory authority for substance abuse programming is covered under Chapter 46 and Chapter 51, Wisconsin Statutes.

The Department's Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) serves as the focal point for the day-to-day administrative, management, planning, program, fiscal, evaluation, and coordination responsibilities for substance abuse programs. Data for this report is collected through the Department's Human Services Reporting System (HSRS), which receives information via quarterly data entry, batch submissions, and reports from the agencies under contract for funding. Several tables (Intoxicated Driver Program on page 5 and the Performance Scorecard, page v) use three-year comparative data.

The Department is mandated by the Wisconsin Legislature under Section 51.45(4)(p), Wisconsin Statutes, to prepare and submit to the Governor, an annual report on the treatment of alcoholism. This report describes the substance abuse intervention and treatment programs administered by the Division of Supportive Living's Bureau of Substance Abuse Services and funded through the Department with state and federal funds. It excludes prevention activities carried out in the Department's Division of Children and Family Services.

Community Substance Abuse Service Standards

Chapter HFS 75, Wisconsin Administrative Code, is promulgated under the authority of Section 46.973 (2) (c), 51.42 (7) (b) and 51.45 (8) and (9), Wis. Stats., to establish standards for community substance abuse prevention and treatment services under Section 51.42 and 51.45, Wis. Stats. Sections 51.42 (1) and 51.45 (1) and (7), Wis. Stats., provide that a full continuum of substance abuse services be available to Wisconsin citizens from county departments of community programs, either directly or through written agreements or contracts that document the availability of services. HFS 75 applies to each substance abuse service that receives funds under Chapter 51, Wis. Stats., is approved by the state methadone authority, is funded through the Department as the federally designated single state agency for substance abuse services, receives substance abuse prevention and treatment funding or other funding specifically designated for providing services under Chapter HFS 75.04 to 75.15 or is a service operated by a private agency that requests certification by the Department of Health and Family Services.

Programs and Funding

Community Aids

Community aids are state and federal funds that are distributed by the Department to counties on a calendar year basis to support community mental health, developmental disabilities, substance abuse, and social services for the uninsured and underinsured (s. 46.40, Wis. Stats.). The majority of community aids funds are allocated to counties through the basic county allocation, which is a population-based formula matched by county/local property tax funds. Within the limits of these available state, federal and county funds, counties provide the following services: collaborative and cooperative prevention services; diagnostic, evaluation and assessment services; emergency, inpatient, residential, partial hospitalization, and outpatient services; research and staff training; and continuous planning, development, and evaluation of programs. In 2002, counties reported expending \$43,064,046 in community aids for AODA clients.

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant

One federal source of funds under community aids is the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant. The federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration granted the Department \$25,745,004 for state fiscal year 2002. Of this amount, (a) \$9,745,700 was distributed to counties through community aids; (b) \$15,999,304 was provided to counties, tribes, staffing, or other community-based organizations for substance abuse programs; and (c) \$1,649,200 was transferred to the Department of Corrections to provide substance abuse services to correctional populations. All providers of AODA services using SAPTBG funding must target 70 percent of the funds for individuals with alcohol abuse and/or drug abuse, 20 percent for prevention, and 10 percent for pregnant women and women with dependent children.

The chart on the next page illustrates overall substance abuse prevention and treatment services funding through the Department of Health and Family Services for State Fiscal Year July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003 and includes state general program revenue, program revenue and federal funding sources.

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Services Funding through the Department Of Health And Family Services

PROGRAM NAME	2002-2003 Funding Levels
Community Aids	\$43,064,046
Injection Drug Use Outreach, Intervention, Treatment & Prevention.....	2,408,600
Juvenile Justice Pilots	1,340,000
Treatment Alternatives Program.....	937,600
In-Home & Community-Based Treatment for Minorities	200,000
Services to Persons in Treatment	250,000
WI Alcoholism & Drug Counselor Certification Board.....	121,500
WI Women's Education Network.....	60,000
Substance Abuse Program for Women	235,000
Minority Substance Abuse Counselor Training.....	283,000
Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment Center	50,000
Multi-Disciplinary Prevention & Treatment for Cocaine Families.....	800,000
Capacity Building for Treatment Programs	305,000
Synar Amendment Compliance.....	74,000
Urban/Rural Women's Substance Abuse Block Grants.....	2,167,900
Brighter Futures Initiative	3,534,500
HIV Prevention	75,000
Wisconsin Clearinghouse for Prevention Resources	390,000
High-Risk Youth Inner-city Project.....	428,600
Family Preservation and Family Support	256,598
Wisconsin Regional Teen Institutes	200,000
Evaluation and Program Enhancements	39,077
Training for Substance Abuse Workers	25,000
Treatment for Deaf and Hard of Hearing Persons	125,000
Bureau of Mental Health & Substance Abuse Services Staff Costs (DAPIs).....	324,000
Alliance Partnership Program.....	144,306
Alliance for Wisconsin Youth.....	276,900
High Risk Youth Tribal Prevention.....	409,700
Native American Substance Abuse Programs – Family Services	200,000
Indian Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Program	500,000
Services for Hispanic Persons	248,200
Healthy Beginnings.....	175,000
Career Youth Development Center.....	80,000
Prisoner Reintegration Program.....	125,000
Group Home Loans	100,000
Intoxicated Driver Program.....	1,000,000
Great Lakes Addiction Technology Transfer Center.....	15,000
Substance Abuse Services Grants for Milwaukee County	5,000,000
DHFS Substance Abuse Staff Support Costs	1,475,446
Department of Corrections.....	1,649,200
Community Job Training Program.....	250,000
Safe & Drug Free Schools & Communities Act Prog. For State Operations	43,592
Wisconsin State Incentive Grant Program.....	3,000,000
Coordinated Services Team Initiative	35,000
Milwaukee Child Welfare.....	1,583,000
Crisis Counseling.....	362,654
Funding for NCSB.....	25,000
Drug & Alcohol Services Information Systems	73,654
State Data Infrastructure Grant.....	100,000
TOTAL	74,566,073

Substance Abuse Treatment

Statement of the Problem

Alcohol and other drug abuse (substance abuse) is a significant health, social, public safety and economic problem. Each year in Wisconsin, there are over 2,160 deaths, 2,400 substantiated cases of child abuse, 8,500 traffic crashes resulting in 6,800 traffic injuries and 90,000 arrests, and economic costs totaling \$4.6 billion, all attributed to substance abuse. Thirty-two percent of offenders booked into jail and nearly 65 percent of prison admittees have substance abuse problems. Alcohol and other drug abuse is the fourth leading cause of death in Wisconsin behind heart disease, cancer, and stroke, and it is the fourth leading cause for hospitalization behind mental illness, heart disease, and cancer. There are an estimated 403,000 adults and 40,300 adolescents in need of treatment for substance use disorders, and yet surveys indicate that only 21 percent of those in need of treatment receive it. This is due primarily to the lack of perception that a problem exists. Untreated substance abuse results in crime, homicide, unemployment or lowered productivity, family break-up, child abuse, foster care, excessive health care costs, financial problems, injury, and early death.

Studies have shown that substance abuse treatment is as effective as treatments for illnesses such as hypertension, diabetes, and asthma; about 30-50 percent complete regimens of treatment and 30-80 percent suffer a reoccurrence of the illness (relapse). Despite the magnitude of the problem, numerous studies conclude that each dollar invested for substance abuse services yields a return of seven dollars.

Reference Note: McLellan, A. Thomas, et.al. (1995), "Is Treatment for Substance Dependence Worth It?" In Training About Alcohol and Substance Abuse for Primary Care Physicians, Josiah Macy Foundation, New York.

NEDS #24 (1999), Benefits Far Exceed Costs of Substance Abuse Treatment, National Evaluation Data Services, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment.

Outcomes of Treatment in Wisconsin

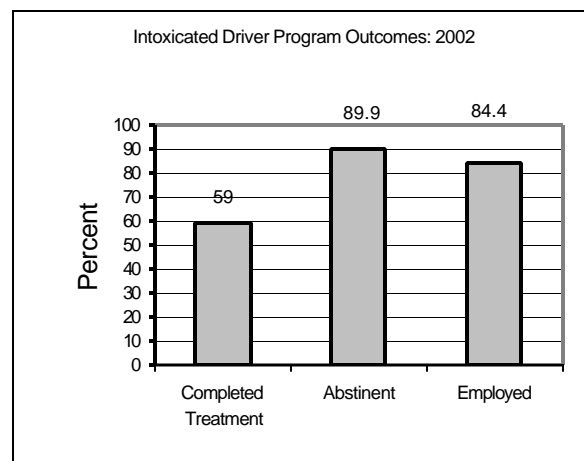
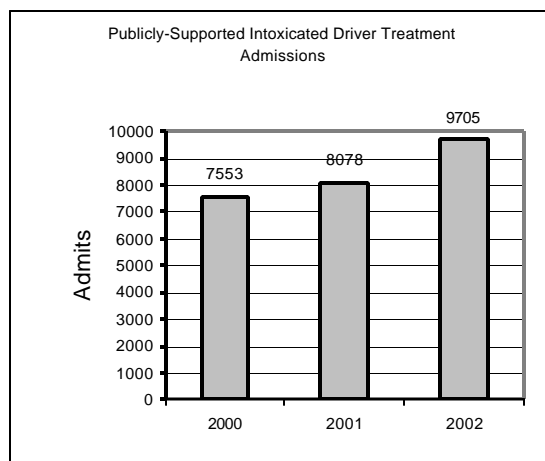
While there are several hundred treatment centers in Wisconsin, 11 of them published the results of *post-discharge* outcomes among their client populations during 2002. Due to the additional expense of contacting clients after discharge, seed funds from the Department were used to finance these studies. The composite results of the patient surveys (n=409) taken at six months post-discharge found the following:

- 90% of clients were satisfied with the services they received.
- 55% were abstinent from alcohol and drugs.
- 62% were employed.
- 52% were attending support group meetings.
- 82% had no further contact with the criminal justice system.

Intoxicated Driver Program (IDP)

Established in 1982 to abate the growing intoxicated driving problem through treatment and education (s. 343.30 (1a) (c), Wis. Stats.), the Intoxicated Driver Program (IDP) is funded by a driver improvement surcharge assessed against every convicted intoxicated driver. Thirty-eight percent of the current \$355 surcharge collected by the county and municipal clerks of court from each person convicted of Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) is sent to the State Treasurer and held in an account at the Department of Administration; these are considered Program Revenue funds. The Department's Bureau of Substance Abuse Services allocates \$1,000,000 of the revenues collected to counties who are in deficit for their provision of AODA services to indigent IDP clients. In 2002, 22 counties received emergency funding. The total annual funding for the intoxicated driver program for 2002 was approximately \$9.8 million.

About 35,000 persons are convicted of intoxicated driving each year. All persons convicted are court-ordered to receive a substance abuse assessment from a designated county agency. Results from the IDP assessment indicate about 50 percent are referred to education services in driver safety (provided at technical colleges) and 50 percent are referred for private or publicly supported treatment. The chart at the bottom left shows the number of persons receiving publicly funded treatment under this program for the most recent three-year period in counties who report IDP data.



There are three outcomes associated with this program area, namely, completion of treatment, abstinence from mood altering substances, and employment. The chart at the right presents the proportion of clients who completed treatment and were abstinent and employed at discharge.

Injection Drug Use Street Outreach Program

The purpose of intervention programs such as the Street Outreach Program is to identify drug users and help them stop using drugs. The primary focus is to actively seek Injection Drug Users (IDUs) not in treatment, provide information on needle-sharing and sexual transmission of HIV disease, and provide assistance by referring clients to available services. The AIDS Resource Center of Wisconsin (ARCW) and the Department have developed a comprehensive drug intervention program. The program, through SAPT block grant funds, works to reduce or eliminate drug use while providing important preventive information on HIV and hepatitis B and C.

Funding from this partnership supports six ARCW outreach workers who, on a daily basis, work with substance users. The first of many steps in this intervention program is developing a relationship of trust with clients through ongoing contact with substance users in a range of settings. These settings include drug treatment centers, methadone clinics, detoxification centers, correctional facilities, drug houses and shelters, and other locations where individuals who use drugs or who have a drug-using partner congregate. Through work with the outreach staff, substance users are referred to or provided drug treatment.

The next step employs a harm reduction strategy to begin to help substance users assess their individual situation and offer education related to prolonged drug use and HIV and hepatitis C prevention or treatment. All outreach efforts are client-centered and focus on establishing goals for the individual to move toward treatment and eventually sobriety.

The following table illustrates the numbers of injection drug users and AIDS cases in 2002.

Injection Drug Users and AIDS Cases in 2002		
County	#Injection Drug Users	#AIDS Cases 12/2002
Milwaukee	4,337	2,530
Dane	1,454	660
Waukesha	1,260	126
Brown	788	170
Racine	778	152
Rock	627	122
Kenosha	553	162
LaCrosse	409	80
Walworth	321	48
Eau Claire	354	52
Total	*10,881	**4,102
* 51.46% of the 21,144 Total # IDUs statewide		
**79.08% of the 5,187 Total # AIDS cases statewide		

Source: Wisconsin Task Force on IV Drug Abuse and AIDS; DHFS, Division of Public Health.

Future reports will include measures of injection drug use service outcomes.

Substance Abuse Programming for Women, Pregnant Women and Women with Dependent Children

Statewide Urban/Rural Women's AODA Treatment Project

The Statewide Urban/Rural Women's AODA Treatment Project is provided grant funds from the SAPT block grant. The Department awards these funds for women and family-centered treatment services through contracts in eight key underserved areas throughout the state. The project serves adult women and women with dependent children, in need of AODA treatment who are also involved in at least one other formal service system. Priority of treatment services is given to pregnant women. These projects were charged with meeting the special needs of women with problems resulting from alcohol and other drug abuse by emphasizing parenting education, vocational and housing assistance, and coordination with other community programs while providing women-specific AODA treatment under intensive care. Focus is on the empowerment of women to develop the necessary skills for long-term sobriety, improvement of parenting skills, relationship building, and to encourage education and job skills that promote family self-sufficiency.

The project design for each program includes using the relational/cultural model and integrated services in the holistic treatment approach. All families receive a single coordinated care plan that builds on family strengths, is needs driven, and based on the unique values, norms, and preferences of the family, and community. Funding of \$2,167,900 is available annually through substance abuse block grant (SABG) and drug abuse program improvement surcharge (DAPIS) funds. Grants range in amounts from \$466,000 to \$96,000/annually.

Location of Statewide Urban/Rural Women's AODA Grant Sites

1. *Integrated AODA & Work Services (Madison)*
Dane County Department of Human Services & ARC Community Services, Inc.
2. *Fond du Lac Women's and Children's Services (Fond du Lac)*
ARC Community Services, Inc., - ARC Fond du Lac
3. *Beacon Continuing Care (Fond du Lac)*
Fond du Lac County Department of Community Programs & Friends of Women in Recovery, Inc.
4. *Women's Recovery Journey (Green Bay)*
Family Services of Northeast Wisconsin, Inc., Brown County
5. *Women's Way (Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls)*
Lutheran Social Services of Wisconsin and Upper Michigan, Inc., Eau Claire County
The Human Service Center, Inc. & Koller Behavioral Health, Forest, Oneida, and Vilas Counties
6. *Women's Recovery Program (West Bend)*
Comprehensive Community Services Agency (CCSA) of Washington County & Genesis Behavioral Services.
7. *Women In Transition (WIT) Program (Superior)*
Douglas County Department of Human Services (DCDHS) & The Recovery Center

Calendar Year 2002 Outcomes

The following is discharge data as reported after approximately six months in primary AODA treatment.

- 548 participants served and 302 children
- 87% of consumers achieved a decrease in alcohol or other drug abuse
- 75% of consumers achieved a decrease in Criminal Justice involvement

- 74% of consumers achieved improved employment
- 72% of consumers experienced an improved living situation
- 71% of consumers completed treatment

Milwaukee NEXUS Project

NEXUS builds on the foundation laid by the Milwaukee Family Services Coordination Initiative. The Department provides \$4,715,000 GPR in a state/county contract to Milwaukee County Department of Human Services. NEXUS provides \$5,000,000 annually in TANF Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funding for alcohol and other drug abuse (AODA) treatment services and community collaboration to TANF-eligible families in Milwaukee County who are involved in multiple service systems. The services are based on an integrated services or wraparound care coordination approach, built on the groundwork of collaborative learning and community partnership needed for consumers to recover from AODA issues in a positive, supportive, and nurturing environment. All families receive a single coordinated care plan that builds on family strengths, is needs driven, and based on the unique values, norms, and preferences of the family and community. Other agencies involved in coordination of services also contribute valuable financial resources to NEXUS families.

- *Milwaukee Primary AODA Provider Sites*
 - Our Home Foundation, Inc. – Meta House
 - Milwaukee Women’s Center
 - United Community Center
 - Horizon’s Inc.
 - Benedict Center
 - White’s Residential Center

Calendar Year 2002 Outcomes

- The following is data reported after approximately three months in primary AODA treatment:
 - 1,282 participants served (702 female and 580 male).
 - 76% of consumers achieved a decrease in alcohol and/or substance usage.
 - 60% of consumers achieved a decrease in criminal justice involvement.
 - 56% of consumers achieved improved employment.
 - 74% of consumers experienced an improved living situation

ARC Community Services, Inc.

- *ARC Center for Women & Children* provides licensed, comprehensive, wraparound, family-focused day treatment, intensive outpatient, and outpatient AODA services for adult women. A cognitive trauma response management component is offered throughout the programming to reduce relapse. Incorporated into the trauma response curriculum are anger management and grief services. Child and family therapy is offered to all women in order to begin to solve family issues that have come from the addiction of the mother. ARC has found that women’s recovery must include their children because the role as a mother is critical to relapse prevention. To expect a woman substance abuser to be able to manage sobriety without receiving additional services and support for her parenting is both unrealistic and unfair. Wraparound services include case management, childcare, parenting, transportation, and meals. The Department allocates to the Center for Women and Children \$235,000 in annual SAPT block grant funding. The Center served 64 women and 33 children.

- **ARC Healthy Beginnings** includes all of the wraparound services (case management, childcare, parenting, transportation, and meals) with additional services to assist with pregnancy issues. ARC Community Services, Inc. is certified by the Department through its Bureau of Quality Compliance. This provides for the coordination of transportation and medical appointments for eligible women. The services for pregnant women are flexible and span the pregnancy as well as four months postpartum. Pregnancy groups are facilitated by the Health Educator and include preparing for delivery, infant care, nutrition, and health assistance. The infants remain with their mothers in the treatment setting, thus enabling the parents to learn how to enhance the mother/child attachment.

These programs seek to address the barriers to service of AODA involved women including:

- Provision of on-site, licensed child care and/or community coordination.
- Interruption of the cycle of intergenerational addiction by providing direct AODA prevention/intervention services to the children of addicted women.
- Provision of case management services to assist with the development or maintenance of a stable lifestyle, including food, clothing, shelter, and medical attention.

The Department provides \$175,000 in SAPT block grant funding annually to ARC Healthy Beginnings. In 2002, ARC Healthy Beginnings served 30 women and 33 children. Future reports will include specific measures of ARC Community Services outcomes.

Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD)

The Department allocates SAPT block grant funding to the Wisconsin Treatment Outreach Project (WTOP) through the University of Wisconsin Medical School, Department of Family Medicine and the Family Empowerment Network (FEN). The project provides on-going training and technical assistance to many women-specific providers in the state. WTOP conducted 14 FASD trainings with 344 participants. Ten were conducted at targeted women-specific AODA treatment sites, four conducted by referral to specific populations (Department of Corrections, Restorative Justice, and the Lac du Flambeau Schools).

A FASD training of trainers was provided to 20 individuals employed as public health nurses, AODA counselors, Birth to Three providers, Tribal Coordinators, public school social workers, and mental health professionals. This training offered up-to-date information on FASD, referral and support network, available statewide resources, and established well-trained points of contact throughout the state.

Wisconsin Women's Education Network (WWEN) on Addiction and Recovery

The Wisconsin Women's Education Network (WWEN) on addiction and recovery continues to be a vital support to the Department in the delivery of specialized AODA training throughout the State of Wisconsin. WWEN made a presentation on *Alcohol and Women's Bodies* for the Wisconsin Women's Health Foundation. The presentation was well received and WWEN has been invited to present this information at the series of Roundtable Retreats that will take place across the state during the next year. Funding is provided by the Department through the SAPT block grant funds. The information below summarizes work on continuing program goals identified in their contract:

- WWEN co-sponsored and hosted the Women's Coalition Workshop, "Growing a Wisconsin Women's Drug/Alcohol Addiction Services Network." The workshop was held at the Lowell Center where WWEN is housed. The presenter was Alayne White, Director of the Kentucky Institute on Women &

Substance Abuse at the University of Kentucky. Approximately 40 people attended, and it was very well received.

- The WWEN project worked with the AODA coordinator at Madison Area Tech School downtown campus to show the WWEN video, “Many Voices One Journey” during their counseling classes. The film was rated highly by the students and coordinator and they are in the process of ordering a copy for their library.
- Annual Women’s Conference: Attendance was 130. The featured keynote on co-occurring disorders was Kenneth Minkoff, MD who was rated “excellent” to “very good” on all the evaluations. The service area responded positively to this conference.
- The *WWEN Connection* newsletter continues its quarterly production and distribution. Beginning December 2002, the newsletter was distributed for first time on-line via e-mail. On-line subscribers are increasing as WWEN members become aware of the web site and the on-line receipt capability. Hard copies are still mailed out to those who request them.

Criminal and Juvenile Justice Populations

Treatment Alternative Program (TAP)

The TAP program is an alternative to incarceration for certain substance-abusing offenders (s.46.65 Wis. Stats.). TAP is funded by the Department with a combination of state GPR and federal SAPT block grant funds. TAP was modeled after the nationally successful Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) Program. TAP's goal is to break the substance abusing offender's drug/crime cycle through the use of an intensive case management/treatment model and systems collaboration that "bridges" the gap between the criminal justice and alcohol and drug treatment systems. TAP is funded through the Department by the SAPT block grant.

TAP presently operates in the counties of Dane, Rock, and Eau Claire. There are 119 slots for the program that averages six to nine months in length. During 2002, the following outcomes were reported: In Dane County, 66 percent of clients were successfully discharged with a savings of 7,998 county jail days. Approximately 70 percent of Dane County's TAP clients were also treated for a co-occurring mental disorder.

For the past seven years, Dane County TAP has provided the infrastructure for the state's first drug treatment court. Over 500 individuals have participated in Dane County's drug court with a 70 percent successful completion rate, which exceeds the national drug court completion rate of 48 percent. Results further indicate that the average number of new criminal arrests per offender is 79 percent lower for DCTP graduates than for non-completers and 71 percent lower than those who decline entry into TAP. Other significant outcomes include the fact that there has been a 95 percent decrease in unemployment for participants, seven drug-free babies were born, over 20 parents resumed or paid their back child support, and seven W-2 recipients are now self-sufficient.

In Rock County, as in Dane County, close to 80 percent of TAP clients were also treated for a co-occurring mental disorder, with 92 percent of clients testing negative for any illegal drug or alcohol use. New criminal charges were significantly reduced, while employment or school enrollment was significantly increased.

In Eau Claire, TAP clients significantly reduced or eliminated their criminal behavior, and 66 percent of clients maintained or secured employment, with another 21 percent active in an educational program. Eau Claire TAP reported, in a follow-up survey of clients discharged for any reason, that only 20 percent of the clients had been re-arrested.

TAP has been independently evaluated by the University of Wisconsin-Madison Center for Health Policy and Program Evaluation (CHPPE). Results from CHPPE's 18-month follow-up study indicate that Dane County Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) TAP clients completing treatment were rearrested for OWI significantly less than non-completers. TAP OWI completer rearrests for OWI were reduced by over 50 percent.

Department of Corrections Contract

The Department administers a \$1.3 million annual contract with the Department of Corrections to provide substance use disorder treatment services to offenders in institutions and those under community supervision. The services are provided in a variety of settings including community outpatient clinics,

residential treatment facilities, and in the institutions. The services aspire to increase abstinence from mood-altering substances, improve social functioning, and reduce recidivism. The following programs were funded during 2002:

- **Division of Adult Institutions**
Taycheedah Correctional Institution, Fond du Lac (Women's Group Treatment Program).
- **Division of Juvenile Corrections**
Ethan Allen School for Boys, located in Waukesha County (Adolescent Group Treatment Program).
Lincoln Hills School for Boys, located in Lincoln County (Adolescent Group Treatment Program).
- **Division of Community Corrections (subcontracts)**
ATTIC Correctional Services, Baraboo (Day Treatment).
Blandine House, Fond du Lac (Transitional Residential Treatment).
Genesis Behavioral Services - Phoenix Program Milwaukee (Women's Day Treatment).
Human Service Center-Koinonia, Rhinelander (Medically Monitored Treatment-residential).
Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe-American Indian Halfway House, Hayward (Transitional Residential Treatment).
Lutheran Social Service-Affinity House, Eau Claire (Women's Transitional Residential Treatment).
Wisconsin Correctional Service-Wings, Milwaukee (Women's Transitional Residential Treatment).

During 2002, over 1,000 offenders with substance use disorders received services under this program. A review of quarterly progress reports submitted from individual agencies indicate the following outcomes:

- 90-100% of participants are drug-free during service provision.
- 45-96% (avg. 70%) achieve successful completion of services or graduation from the program.
- 75% of women in transitional residential treatment are employed at discharge.
- 95-100% of Koinonia participants experienced no further criminal activity during treatment.

Future reports will include more uniform measures of TAP and criminal justice program outcomes.

Statewide Juvenile Justice Pilot Program

Originally created in 1987 by Wisconsin Act 339, Section 48.547, Wis. Stats., the Juvenile Court Pilot Program continues the tradition of providing screening to youth upon entering the Juvenile Justice System in 10 county human service systems throughout the state. The Department allocates \$1,340,000 in SAPT block grant funds. All intake procedures use a standardized instrument and screen for needs and problems associated with early involvement with alcohol and/or other types of drug use. In 2002, approximately 4,000 youth received screening through the following County Service Systems.

- *Dane County Juvenile Court Pilot Project:* In 2002, the University of Wisconsin Health Care Adolescent Alcohol/Drug Abuse Intervention Program continued service provision through grant funds. They completed over 450 assessments and approximately 50 percent received screening.
- *Dunn County Juvenile Justice Pilot:* One hundred forty-three youth were referred for screening from Dunn County Human Services, Dunn County Municipal Courts. Sixty-three percent of these youth were referred for AODA education and treatment services.
- *Eau Claire County AODA Grant Project Juvenile Screening Program:* In Eau Claire County, the Juvenile Court intake workers referred 124 youth for AODA outpatient treatment services through the Screening Program. The funding Eau Claire County receives is targeted at the follow-up treatment and education provided for these youth through a contractual arrangement with Touchstone Day Treatment.
- *Fond du Lac County Juvenile Court Pilot Project:* In 2002, 467 youth were referred to the Juvenile

Court Intake. Sixty-three percent of the youth were referred to the screening process and for assessment referral. The 296 screens completed demonstrated the following: Sixteen percent were found to be at risk for AODA; 58 percent were found to be at risk for Mental Health; 33 percent were found to be at risk for family dysfunction; and 58 percent were found to be at risk for delinquency.

- *Kenosha County Juvenile Court Intake Services:* In 2002, 1,401 youth were referred to Kenosha County's Juvenile Court for attention. Twenty-seven percent of the youth that exhibited truancy and/or behavioral problems and had offended the law received screening; 25 percent of the youth were referred to Professional Services Group for an AODA/MH assessment.
- *Milwaukee County Juvenile Court AODA Pilot Program:* In 2002, 1,287 youth involved in the Milwaukee Children's Court were referred and received AODA screens. Seventy percent of these youth were referred directly for AODA services; 62 percent of the youth were referred for AODA assessments by use of the screen. Seventy-eight percent of those assessed were referred to AODA treatment services; 16 percent of those assessed were referred for AODA education.
- *Outagamie County DHHS- Juvenile Court Pilot Program- Juvenile Court Services Integration Project:* In 2002, 400 youth received screening. Forty-four percent were found to be in need of AODA services; 44 percent of those youth were referred for an evaluation. During the year, Outagamie County began to contract with a new Adolescent AODA treatment service, Options Treatment, to develop streamline reporting and collateral working relationships.
- *Portage:* In 2002, 179 youth were referred for screening. All 179 were flagged for delinquency, 119 were flagged for AODA issues, and 91 for experiencing family dysfunction.
- *Tri County Juvenile Court Pilot Program:* In 2002, 324 youth were screened in Forest, Vilas and Oneida Counties. Twenty-four percent were referred for AODA education and treatment and six referred for mental health treatment. A profile of this youth would be a 14.3 year old male attending school, living with a single mom, and a repeat offender using both marijuana and alcohol.

Minority Populations

The Department's Bureau of Substance Abuse Services provides AODA oversight for racial and cultural minorities in all programs, using data to monitor and evaluate services that are effective and culturally competent. The Department allocates funding for the programs highlighted below through the SAPT block grant. These programs specifically serve African American, Latino/Hispanic individuals, and Wisconsin Native American Tribes.

In-Home and Community Based Treatment for Minorities

The In-Home and Community-Based Treatment for Minorities program provides services through a subcontract with La Casa de Esperanza, Inc. in Waukesha and the Milwaukee Women's Center's (MWC) Family Intervention Program (FIP) in Milwaukee. Services provided will include intervention, treatment, and family support services to low-income Latino/Hispanic and African American children and families.

- Following are examples of outcome findings for La Casa:
 - 90% of the clients maintained stable employment.
 - 60% of the clients sustained abstinence.
 - 70% of the clients completed treatment.
 - 86% of the clients who completed treatment reached a minimum of 70% of their treatment goals.
- Following are examples of outcome findings for MWC:
 - Provide intensive, home-based case management and counseling services to 100 Black and Hispanic clients and their families.
 - 45% will reach successful completion of FIP, and of this 45%:
 - 60% will report an improvement in their living situation.
 - 60% will report an improvement in employment status.
 - 60% will report a decrease in criminal involvement personally or within the family.
 - 70% will report a decrease in AODA use personally or within the family.

Consolidated Family Services (CFS)

The Department contracts with CFS for the provision of substance abuse services through the SAPT block grant. Thirteen different social service programs were consolidated into a single contract on behalf of the state and each of the tribal governments. Services include the following: Prevention of youth substance abuse, treatment of adult and youth substance abusers, parenting education, and in-home counseling for substance abuse. Each tribe has the flexibility to emphasize those services that they determine meet the community and the families' identified needs. The range of family services includes adolescent parent self-sufficiency and pregnancy prevention, childcare, child welfare, choices for girls and young women, domestic violence, and facilitation of the delivery of accessible, available, culturally appropriate, and integrated services. About one-third of reservation families receive direct services from the program.

Outcome measures, as part of a three-year planning cycle, determine the effectiveness of program services and whether participants are benefiting from their involvement in the program. Service providers then use this information to assess and improve services to the community. Following are some outcome findings in 2002:

- 70% of youth attending a six-week classroom curriculum demonstrated increased knowledge of AODA.
- 100% of participants attending parenting training demonstrated increased knowledge of parenting skills.
- 60% of girls and 100% of boys participating in youth program activities abstained from alcohol/drugs.

Adult Residential Treatment Program - United Community Center (UCC)

Through the Department allocation of SAPT block grant funds, UCC operates a residential program for Milwaukee Hispanic residents located in an eight-bed community-based residential facility for adult substance abusers needing 24-hour care. Average stay at the facility is 60-90 days and includes a 24-hour therapeutic milieu with group, individual, and family counseling and education. The program served 48 adult males in the residential program in 2002, surpassing the goal of 15. In 2002, 85 percent were Hispanic (achieving their goal of 60 percent). Sixty-four percent of the men discharged during 2002 completed their treatment on a "fair-to-good" outcome status. In a 90-day program average length of stay for year 2002 was 80.65 days, and drug-use days declined significantly among clients after entering the program.

Adolescent Populations

The following activities are included in this report due to their intervention and treatment activities in addition to prevention. Other substance abuse youth prevention activities are administered within the Department of Health and Family Services' Division of Children and Family Services.

▪ **Synar Tobacco Control Project**

The purpose of the federal Synar legislation is to require states to monitor illegal sales of tobacco products to underage youth and to demonstrate a measurable reduction in such sales over time. To meet this requirement, mandated in the federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, states must conduct an annual, scientific compliance survey of randomly selected retail outlets that sell tobacco products. Non-compliance would result in a significant loss of federal funds to Wisconsin. Results of the 2001 survey were higher than 2000—retailers sold to underage youth 33.7 percent of the time.

In 2002, the results of the tobacco sale compliance survey surpassed expectations: Survey results showed that retailers sold to underage youth at a rate of 20.4 percent, *representing a 13.3 percent drop from the 2001 rate of 33.7 percent*. In great measure, this success was based on the “Wisconsin Wins” program implemented by the Department in 2002.

The **Wisconsin Wins** program consists of a “Recognition and Reminder” program to recognize retail clerks for refusing to sell tobacco products to minors and reminds them of the fact that tobacco sales to minors are illegal. Beginning in June, \$3,012,165 in new nonfederal funds was made available to local health departments by the Department for implementation of the program.

In addition to local tobacco compliance checks, the “Wisconsin Wins” program also included an extensive public information campaign including both radio and television public service announcements to highlight the health related risks associated with youth tobacco consumption. A variety of other resources and ideas regarding youth tobacco access were also made available to communities on a web site www.wisconsinwins.com.

▪ **Services to Persons in Treatment**

Although the name has changed from *Child Care Services for Parents in Treatment*, priority is still given to childcare for mothers in treatment (s. 46.55, Wis. Stats.). Grants are established for the provision of childcare services for low income or single parents in treatment for the purpose of removing the barrier of childcare that was preventing many parents from seeking treatment. Services provided under this program include licensed in-home day care, licensed childcare centers, foster care, and group home care.

The Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block grant provides \$250,000 for childcare services for low-income persons. The Department allocated SAPT block grant funds to 10 county human service departments (Dane, Eau Claire, Kenosha, La Crosse, Marathon-Lincoln-Langlade, Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Winnebago).

- **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for Adolescents**

The Department allocates \$50,000 of SAPT block grant funds through a contract with the Human Services Center of Forest, Oneida and Vilas Counties to enhance the provision of adolescent treatment services for the three-county area. Services are provided by Kohler Behavioral Health and through the Koinonia Residential Treatment Center when appropriate. This project also supports specialized adolescent outpatient services provided through the Lac du Flambeau Tribal Program—the AODA Native American Treatment Program at Koinonia. This project seeks to provide culturally oriented residential programming, when needed, through treatment programs with a strong cultural program orientation. It operates in conjunction with Indian Health Services funds to cost share adolescent treatment placements in certain placement situations. Services are also coordinated in conjunction with the adolescent juvenile court program serving individuals who are identified as being in need of education or treatment. During 2002, 267 youth received AODA services.

- **Inner City Council – High Risk Youth Project**

Under the inner-city high-risk youth project, Rock, Racine, Kenosha, and Dane counties received funds for community-based education, prevention, and treatment programs. The Department allocated \$428,600 of SAPT block grant to the project. Each Council received a combination of inner-city and drug-free school dollars. Following are outcomes for 2002:

- **Beloit:** The Beloit Inner City Council merged with Tellurian UCAN, Inc. to continue working with at-risk inner-city youth. They still provide prevention, intervention, treatment, and referral services to youth, adolescents, and adults.
 - 95% of students received passing scores on the post-tests.
 - A 6-month follow-up phone call showed 4 out of 15 clients remained in recovery.
 - The attendance rate showed 95% participation.
 - 5 out of 6 clients reported involvement in outside positive support groups.
- **Kenosha:** The Boys and Girls Club of Kenosha continues to work with at-risk inner city youth providing AODA prevention, intervention, and referral services.
 - 60% of participants in the adult self-help group remained drug and alcohol free and employed.
 - 100% of students were not involved in gang or drug activity. There was also a reduction in school suspensions, police contacts and an increase in academic grades.
- **Madison:** A 14-year old youth was featured as the teen of the month in Umoja magazine (a publication of the Madison area African American community). She participated in the prevention and intervention program for three years, has a 3.5 GPA (grade point average), is a member of the track team and is on the cheerleading squad. The Genesis Development Corporation provided the following drug-free activities.
 - Expanded the 1st Tee golf program to include 170-200 youth this past summer.
 - Participants attended the UniverSoul Circus in Chicago, as a drug-free activity, which is the only African American owned and operated circus in the world.
 - Youth in Sun Prairie prepared and distributed Thanksgiving baskets to needy families in that community.

- Youth made Christmas cards and sent them to persons in the Armed Forces and the elderly in the Willows Nursing Home.
- **Racine** : The Racine Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse provides prevention, intervention, and referral services to at-risk youth and their families.
 - 75% of students felt more confident and comfortable entering 6th grade.
 - 90% of students felt they could talk to the Teen Peers or adult staff about problems.
 - 90% of students felt they understood the importance of choosing friends wisely.
 - 100% understood the importance of studying and trying to do well in school.
 - 100% did not use alcohol or drugs.
 - 95% of parents/guardians felt the Transition Program helped their child in making the change from elementary to middle school.
 - 100% of parents heard their child say positive things about the Transition Program.
 - 100% of parents felt the Transition Program helped their child make wise choices regarding the non-use of alcohol and drug use.
 - 75% of parents report feeling more supported in their role as parents.
 - 60% of families experience improved communication.
 - 60% of families reported increased knowledge of the parent/child relationship.
 - 75% of parents/families observed to have improved family functioning.
 - 65% of parents expressed more positive feeling about their child's school.
 - 65% of parents are more comfortable talking to school staff regarding their children and family.
 - 75% of parents are more likely to become involved in school activities after FAST ends.
 - 10 families graduated from the fall session bringing the grand total of 19 families for the year 2002.
 - 14 of 19 families reported that as a result of FAST, they now spend more one-on-one time with their middle school child.
 - 10 families or over 50% of families served demonstrated an increase in their middle school aged child's BERS (Behavioral and Emotional Rating Scale) inventory rating.

Substance Abuse and Older Persons

Individuals over the age of 59 are accessing treatment services in increasing numbers, and more Wisconsin treatment providers are developing specialized programs to serve the aging population with substance abuse issues. To bring research science to service providers, the Department's Bureau of Substance Abuse Services continues to collaborate with the Bureaus of Community Mental Health and Aging and Long term Care Resources and the Bay Area Agency on Aging to provide staff support to the Wisconsin Mental Health/Substance Abuse/Aging Coalition. In 2002, there were 1,053 individuals age 60 and over admitted for substance abuse treatment services.

Physical and Sensory Disabilities

There are 86,000 persons in Wisconsin receiving Social Security benefits for physical or sensory disabilities. The use of medications, health concerns, chronic pain, fewer social supports, excess free time and lack of access to substance abuse services among this population all contribute to increased risk for substance use disorders. In 2002, there were 163 individuals with physical and sensory disabilities admitted for substance abuse treatment services.

In 2002, the Department contracted with the Wisconsin Coalition of Independent Living Centers and Independence First for \$125,000 in program revenue funds to administer Wisconsin's AODA Program for Persons who are Deaf, deaf-blind, or hard of hearing. Contract requirements were based on the 2001 Deaf, deaf-blind and hard of hearing needs assessment.

In the first year of the contract, a Program Coordinator from the Deaf community was hired to provide technical assistance to health care providers and consumers. Assisted Listening Devices were purchased with contract funds and distributed to the Independent Living Centers and the Department's Office for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Regional Offices throughout the state for use in AODA programming including self-help groups. This equipment is available to the community on a check out basis. A resource library was developed to assist AODA programs and self help groups in providing accessible program materials to persons who are Deaf, deaf-blind, and hard of hearing.

Counselor Development and Competency

Professionals providing Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (AODA) treatment receive their certification through the Wisconsin Certification Board (WCB), a private non-profit organization. The WCB began the process of setting these standards and certified the first counselors in 1977. Prior to that time no standards existed for those individuals delivering services to alcohol and drug abuse clients. The State of Wisconsin recognizes WCB certification in Administrative Rule, HFS 75, Community Substance Abuse Service Standards, which governs clinic certification.

■ Wisconsin Certification Board, Inc.

The Department administers a \$121,500 SAPT block grant funded contract with the Board to support the functions of the Wisconsin Certification Board (WCB). One of the many goals of WCB is to provide ongoing certification and a re-certification process for Wisconsin's alcohol and drug counselors. The WCB also participates in the International Certification Reciprocity Consortium. The WCB receives complaints, investigates and sanctions persons who are under WCB jurisdiction and are alleged to have violated the Counselor, Clinical Supervisor, and Prevention Code of Conduct. The charts illustrate the growth in the Substance Abuse Counseling Field in 2002.

The charts in this section identify some notable counselor certification statistics.

Number Credentialed in 2002	
Category*	#
PLAN	262
RADC I	112
CADC II	29
CADC III	1,276
CADC	385
CADC-D	10
RCS	37
CCS I	12
CCS II	185
CCS-G	237

*PLAN: Having a plan on file;
RADC I-Registered Alcohol and Drug Counselor I; **CADC**-Certified AODA Counselor II and III and **D-CCS**-Certified Clinical Supervisor I and II, and **CCS-G**-Certified Clinical Supervisor-Grandparented.

Ethnicity (of persons reporting)	Number of Pre-cert. Counselors **	Percent	Number Certified Counselors ***	Percent
African American	77	21	123	7
Asian American	3	1	6	1
Caucasian	249	69	1,479	89
Hispanic/Latino	12	3	26	2
Native American	19	5	22	1
Other	3	1	8	0
Total	363	100	1,664	100

**Includes persons having a Wisconsin Counselor Certification Development Plan and Registered Alcohol and Drug Counselor I. N=363 as of 12/2002.

***Includes CADC/CADC II/III and CCS-G. CCS I/II are included with CADC II/III. N=1664 as of 12/2002.

▪ **Minority Training Program (MTP)**

The Minority Training Program is a statewide initiative to support the growth and development of the AODA profession among minorities in Wisconsin. Through allocation of SAPT block grant funds, the Department's Bureau of Substance Abuse Services administers a \$283,000 contract with the Wisconsin Association of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (WAAODA) to provide administrative support and guidance to the Minority Training Program. The Program is staffed through individually contracted consulting agreements. The Minority Training Program provides workforce development through professional consultation, educational/certification advice and career mentoring. The program creates learning opportunities for participants who are seeking to become Certified Alcohol and Drug Counselors. The program staff facilitated accessibility to a wide range of formalized educational opportunities. The following tables depict some notable statistics from the program:

Overview of 2002 Status	
Number achieving CADC status	25
Number who either passed the orals or RADC status	67
Number who attended academic institutions	10
Number who were employed in the AODA profession	109
Average quarterly enrollment	188

Membership in Ethnic Groups		Gender	
African American	70%	Males	105
Hispanic/Latino	12%	Females	144
Native American	16%		
Asian	2%		

Note: 67% of the membership resides in Milwaukee

Compulsive Gambling Awareness Campaign

According to a 1996 Wisconsin survey by the Wisconsin Policy Research Institute, there are an estimated 13,700 to 32,400 problem gamblers in Wisconsin whose average gambling debt is between \$27,000 and \$38,700. The economic impact of problem gambling in Wisconsin is over \$300 million annually. In addition to financial, employment, and family problems, compulsive gamblers have a suicide rate 11 times higher than the general population. The incidence of problem gambling is also highest among teens and the elderly.

In 2002, the Legislature allocated \$250,000 to the Department to provide grants to one or more individuals or organizations in the private sector to conduct compulsive gambling awareness campaigns (s. 46.03 (43), Wis. Stats.). The Department's Bureau of Substance Abuse Services has administrative oversight for this program due to gambling's addictive characteristics.

The Department's Bureau of Substance Abuse Services contracted the \$250,000 to the Wisconsin Council on Problem Gambling (WCPG) to develop a statewide awareness campaign addressing the issue of compulsive gambling. Their primary mission is to educate and promote public understanding of problem gambling and the disorder of compulsive gambling. The WCPG is a non-profit organization located in Green Bay.

Contract initiatives of the 2002 awareness campaign were: expanded visibility for the Council's 24-hour helpline, which provides referral services for callers; a public information/media campaign; a pilot training program for human service professionals for a high school gambling prevention curriculum; and a statewide information and networking conference. The campaign is directed at all gamblers and those affected by problem gambling.

▪ **24-hour Toll-free Helpline .**

Many of the calls received by WCPG are for general information and support. Callers are family members, employers, and afflicted gamblers themselves. The WCPG has seen a steady increase in calls over the last several years as shown in the following table:

Calls to the 24-Hour Help Line	
1996	3,433
1997	3,865
1998	4,653
1999	4,742
2000	5,052
2001	5,195
2002	7,550

The average gambling debt amount reported by callers in 2002 was \$36,518.

▪ **Public Information/Campaign.**

- The web site (www.wi-problemgamblers.org) received 2,400 hits.
- Approximately 370 media contacts were made.
- 25,000 booklets, "Is Gambling Affecting Your Life?" were printed and distributed.
- Bus ads ran in nine cities.
- Pump-top ads were displayed at 50 different locations.
- Signage was put in 11 Wisconsin gambling casinos in the bathroom stalls.

- Billboards were placed in Northern Wisconsin.
 - A partnership was maintained with The Wisconsin Lottery.
 - Continued distribution of the school curriculum, “Gambling: Choices and Challenges.”
-
- **Statewide Gambling Awareness Conference.**
 The second annual Compulsive Gambling Awareness Conference, “*Touching the Future through Education and Awareness*,” was held on March 27 and 28, 2002, in Madison. The conference featured plenary presentations from national experts in the field of problem gambling, along with several workshops that explored issues such as gambling addiction recovery models, gambling problems among the elderly, adolescent gambling, social costs of gambling, and legal issues. There were a total of 121 participants in attendance. Conference evaluation forms indicated a high degree of satisfaction with this third-year conference, including very positive comments from out-of-state guests.
-
- **Training for Human Services Professionals.**
 WCPG conducted three introductory and three advanced counselor certification training sessions. These trainings are necessary for eligibility as a referral source for the 24-hour helpline. A total of 94 participants were trained at these sessions. WCPG developed and implemented a “Train the Trainers” program. The state was divided into five regions. This program has ensured that trainers are available throughout the state.
-
- **Mini-Grants**
 In November 2002, WCPG awarded four mini-grants to provide public awareness activities in their local communities thereby developing a network for spreading awareness of both the problems and programs of recovery. The award recipients were: Eau Claire County Department on Aging and Resource Center (\$3,202), Mental Health Association of Eau Claire (\$4,900), Aging and Disability Center of Marathon County (\$3,202), and Pepin County Council of Senior Citizens (\$3,202).

The Consumer Initiative on Addiction and Recovery

Early in year 2000, the Department's Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) instituted a formal planning strategy for consumer participation in all issues and initiatives relating to the services administered by the Department for its target population--those individuals impacted by the use, abuse, and dependence on alcohol and other drugs, tobacco, and compulsive gambling. The Initiative is broken down into two parts as outlined below:

- ***Full Consumer Participation in Treatment*** whereby consumers and their affected families participate in decisions involving the consumer in the design and management of his or her own treatment.
- ***Recovery Advocacy*** engages individuals who may or may not have been in the public treatment system but have achieved some stability in their own recovery, as well as their families, to come together as part of a recovery movement. The goals and activities include illustrating that treatment for addictions is effective and recovery happens every day, and speaking up as individuals who have experienced the effects of their illness, experienced treatment and education, and now lead lives of value to themselves and their community through recovery.

The Bureau, working with several advocacy groups, hosted a Recovery Rally at the State Capitol Building in Madison during September 2002 National Addiction Recovery Month. Approximately 200 individuals in recovery and their families attended the Saturday event. A Proclamation from Governor McCallum naming Recovery Month in Wisconsin presented to the Wisconsin Association on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse.



Additional activities in 2002 included April, National Alcohol Awareness Month and National Drug Abuse Screening Day with exhibits at the Department of Health and Family Services office building.

The Department's Bureau of Substance Abuse Services, through a co-sponsorship with the Wisconsin Association on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, provided 25 scholarships to members of the Consumer Initiative for their attendance at the conference. The quarterly Consumer Initiative meeting took place at the conference where consumers received information, training, and skill building.

Administration

The following activities form the basis for the Department's overall guidance and support to the delivery of services. They are mainly categorized as planning, policy-making, and evaluative rather than client-oriented.

- **HFS 75: Substance Abuse Services Standards**

HFS 75 repealed HFS 61.022 (1), (4) and (6) and 61.06 (14) and subch. III of ch. HFS61, Wisconsin Administrative Code. HFS 75 establishes standards for community substance abuse prevention and treatment services under Section 51.42 and 51.45, Stats., Sections 51.42 (1) and 51.45 (1) and (7), Stats., to provide that a full continuum of substance abuse services be available to Wisconsin citizens from county departments of community programs, either directly or through written agreements or contracts that document the availability of services. HFS 75 was promulgated effective August 1, 2000. However, due to the complexity of issues surrounding implementation of the rules, technical assistance for individual providers continues in 2002 on a case-by-case basis.

- **Wisconsin Uniform Placement Criteria for Adult Substance Abuse Patients**

Wisconsin Uniform Placement Criteria (WI-UPC) was included as one of the two approved placement criteria for all certified AODA services in the enacted s. HFS 75, Substance Abuse Standards. An extensive regional training calendar was developed and implemented. The responses to the UPC training have been overwhelmingly positive. In 2002, four statewide training sessions had been completed. In addition, Department substance abuse services staff responded to requests for on-site training in 11 agencies and provided technical assistance to individual counties and regions when needed.

- **Data Collection and Evaluation Initiatives**

The Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS), a \$72,000 federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) grant that collects treatment client data, has increased reporting coverage to 100 percent of publicly-supported treatment clients across the state. The federally required Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) system is housed in the Department's Human Services Reporting System and collects admission, demographic, services, and discharge data on clients whose treatment is supported with public funds. A variety of state, county, and provider reports are produced and disseminated each year.

A second federal grant entitled, "State Data Infrastructure (SDI)," began in September 2002 and provides \$100,000 each year to improve data quality and usefulness.

- **Provider Quality Improvement Reviews**

Twelve provider quality improvement reviews were completed in 2002 in Columbia, Jackson, Marquette, and Taylor counties. Review teams consisted of Department substance abuse services staff and peer reviewers (professionals from state-certified AODA programs not in the county being reviewed), and a consumer representative. In addition to meeting federal grant requirements, these reviews of systems and providers have benefits both in identifying technical assistance needs and showcasing counties with exemplary delivery systems. The Department has received letters from the counties involved that illustrate the positive response to this consultative process of assessing service delivery.

- **Research to Practice Teleconference Series on Substance Use Disorders**

The Department's Bureau of Substance Abuse Services continued offering a monthly statewide teleconference series on research-based addiction treatment issues. Approximately 385 addiction treatment professionals at 23 sites, statewide, attended the nine events in 2002. The teleconference brings nationally known addiction researchers to a statewide audience of addition counselors, and other allied health professionals, in a convenient format.

- **2002 Teleconference Series Topics**

- Bipolar Disorder and Substance Abuse, Ihsan Salloum, M.D., University of Pittsburgh.
- AA and Other Self-help Groups: Integration into SA Treatment, Dr. Michael Bohn, UW-Madison.
- Psychopharmacology, Dr. Michael Bohn.
- Disability & Addiction, Dennis Moore, Ed.D., SARDI School of Medicine, Dayton, Ohio.
- Psychopharmacology of Alcohol, Dr. Michael Bohn.
- Continuity of Offender Treatment: Transition into Community, Gary Field, Ph.D., Oregon.
- Psychopharmacology of Drugs 1, Dr. Michael Bohn.
- Psychopharmacology of Drugs 2, Dr. Michael Bohn.
- Putting a Face and Voice to Recovery: Breaking the Stigma, Flo Hilliard, UW-Madison.
- Privacy and Confidentiality in Health Care, Renee Popovits, Attorney at Law.

- **Healthiest Wisconsin 2010 Plan**

The Wisconsin state health plan, *Healthiest Wisconsin 2010*, sets forth Wisconsin's top health priorities. Alcohol and Other Substance Use and Addiction is ranked among Wisconsin's top health concerns. The Alcohol and Other Substance Use and Addiction subcommittee met during 2002 and submitted action plans to be developed as implementation continues.

- **Great Lakes Addiction Technology Transfer Center (GLATTC) Project**

GLATTC is a multi-state partnership of each of the single state agencies for substance abuse in Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois. The project, under a five-year grant from the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), has as its goal unifying addiction science education and services to transform lives through technology transfer. Funds from GLATTC in 2002 were instrumental in assisting the Bureau with its Statewide Substance Abuse Annual Conference, the Research to Practice Initiative and the Research to Practice Teleconference series as well as other projects. The Wisconsin initiative will be used as a national case study of systems change for the federal Addiction Technology Transfer Center (ATTC). In 2002, the following information and training events were held:

- Wisconsin's Research to Practice initiative was one of the few national examples chosen as a national case study of systems change by the National Addiction Technology Transfer Center (ATTC).
- GLATTC was instrumental in arranging for one of the Nation's premiere AODA researchers, Dr. Dwayne Simpson, Ph.D., Director of the Institute of Behavioral Research at Texas Christian University, to present the keynote address at the Bureau's Statewide Substance Abuse Conference September 9-11, 2002.
- The Department's substance abuse services staff actively participated in GLATTC's five-state regional workforce development committee.

▪ **State Demand and Needs Assessment Contract**

Funded in 1999 for three years by the federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the Department's State Treatment Needs Assessment Program conducted five planning studies that were published and disseminated in 2002.

- ***The County Composite Indicators Study*** is an annual update of 16 county-level variables such as traffic crashes, alcohol-related deaths, and liquor licenses. The study has been used to improve the distribution of new substance abuse funds.
- ***The Treatment Capacity and Utilization Study*** is an annual update of information on treatment utilization, waiting lists, and costs that will be used in the development of the managed care pilots and other planning purposes.
- Using data from a previous survey on the prevalence of substance use disorders in Wisconsin, a synthetic estimate of prevalence was projected annually.
- A client outcome-monitoring project involving 11 substance abuse treatment providers was completed to develop tools and assess post-discharge recovery rates.
- The fifth study, ***Checking the Alcohol and Other Drug Health of Wisconsin American Indians***, involved a survey of 600 adult tribal members among five reservations.

▪ **Public Awareness Initiative**

- ***Addiction Services Internet Web Site:*** The Addiction Services web site is located within the Department of Health and Family Services' Internet web site at www.dhfs.wisconsin.gov/substabuse. Addiction Services is one of the Department's major programs, and the web pages address multiple issues and initiatives related to the use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs, gambling, and youth access to tobacco purchases. The web site includes information on bureau training and conferences of interest to the substance abuse field, links to federal agencies and national associations, emerging drug trends, and legislation relating to substance abuse. The web site provides information on "Club Drugs," which include ecstasy, methamphetamine and other street drugs or abused prescription drugs in the news. Information about the September, National Recovery from Alcohol and Drug Addiction Month, was facilitated by using the web site to tell the public about events that were held around the state, including that of the Recovery Picnic held at Token Creek Park.
- ***Substance Abuse News.*** Publication of the *Substance Abuse News* was discontinued in 2002 in order to evaluate it against the active Internet web site. The web site, www.dhfs.wisconsin.gov/substabuse contains much of the same information of interest to the AODA field and the public, and is updated twice a month. Much of the information accumulated for the newsletter had already been viewed on the Internet web site.
- ***Informational Exhibits:*** In 2002, information on substance abuse prevention and treatment was distributed and exhibited at 17 conferences and community events, reaching over 3,000 persons. This information was brought to persons in the fields of criminal justice staff, public defenders, seniors, farm summit, children's issues, women's health, mental health and addiction counselors, rehabilitation, and National Alcohol Awareness month and National Drug Abuse Screening Day.

▪ **Annual Substance Abuse Information Meeting**

The eighth annual Substance Abuse Statewide Information Meeting, "***Science, Service, Advocacy***" was held on September 9-11, 2002, in Appleton, Wisconsin. The State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse held a public forum prior to the beginning of the meeting to receive any comments and concerns

from the field regarding issues related to substance abuse and other issues affecting the AODA field. The statewide meeting took place over two and one-half days, and approximately 250 people attended. Sessions covered the new HIPAA rule, Evidence Based Treatment, Technology Transfer, Confidentiality, Trauma Stress Treatment, Gambling Awareness, Advocacy, Youth Tobacco Use, and other workshops about issues of treatment and research affecting the field. Feedback from participants about the conference indicates a high level of satisfaction and usefulness.

- **Surplus Personal Computer Redistribution**

In accordance with Department of Health and Family Services policy, the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services in 2002 redistributed two surplus personal computers for the Division of Supportive Living. Computers were relocated to community and tribal agencies. Since 1993, over 550 PCs have been redistributed, saving Department funds and increasing efficiencies among contract agencies.

State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse

Membership	
The Governor State Senator (majority party) State Senator (minority party) State Representative (majority party) State Representative (minority party) The Attorney General The State Superintendent of Public Instruction The Secretary of Health and Family Services (Chairperson) The Commissioner of Insurance The Secretary of Corrections The Secretary of Transportation Chairperson of the Pharmacy Examining Board Representative, Controlled Substances Board Member, Wisconsin Co. Human Services Assoc., Inc.	Member, Governor's Law Enforcement and Crime Commission Representative, direct provider of services to alcohol and drug abusers Six citizen members, one of whom is a consumer representative Ad Hoc Members Added by the Council Alliance for a Drug-Free Wisconsin Department of Revenue Department of Veterans Affairs Wisconsin Technical College System University of Wisconsin System Office of Justice Assistance Department of Workforce Development

The State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (SCAODA) was created in the Office of the Governor in 1970 to provide leadership and coordination regarding alcohol and other drug abuse issues confronting the state. In 1993, Wisconsin Act 210 reconfigured the membership of the Council as it currently exists today. The membership of the Council [s.14.017 (2) Wis. Stats.] consists of 22 statutory members, seven ad hoc members and five standing committees (Planning and Funding, Interdepartmental Coordinating, Diversity, Intervention and Treatment, and Prevention). The Department's Bureau of Substance Abuse Services staffs the Council through the SAPT block grant. Following are specific issues addressed by the Council and actions taken in 2002:

- Review of the proposed biennial budget, which included committee review, and discussions with each agency addressing their budget proposals. The Planning and Funding Committee recommendations were discussed and acted upon through Council motion and communicated to the Governor and Legislature.
- As a follow-up to the Wisconsin Legislative Council dialogue on the issue of treatment versus incarceration, the Council created an ad-hoc committee to research Senate Bill 496 (modeled after West Coast legislation), and bring forth recommendations at the December 2002 Council meeting. SB 496 would fund treatment from sources outside the Department of Corrections, with the potential of a significant fiscal impact on other areas of state government.
- The Planning and Funding Committee staffed the September 9, 2002 Public Forum held at the Paper Valley Hotel and Conference Center in Appleton, Wisconsin. Discussion focused on the following issues: parity, treatment versus incarceration, physician educational requirements, and substance abuse treatment for the elderly and adolescents. Representatives from various agencies, providers, consumers and interested persons participated in the discussion.

On September 13, 2002, Director Asa Hutchinson, Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, was invited to the Council meeting and provided an overview of the national strategy, and insight on his experiences with drug courts.

The Council requested a Proclamation by Governor McCallum designating October 2002 as Employee Assistance and Drug Free Workplace Awareness Month. Lieutenant Governor Margaret Farrow presented the proclamation to the Chair of the Intervention and Treatment Committee at a luncheon held in Madison.

Future Directions

Integrated Services for Substance Abuse/Mental Health Treatment for Offenders:

The Department's substance abuse services will increase focus on criminal justice issues such as adolescent alternatives to incarceration through drug courts, diversion to treatment for women, and improved treatment and pre-release planning while incarcerated.

Treatment Outcomes

The Department will continue its mission to enlighten Wisconsin communities and policy and lawmakers that "Treatment Works" by publishing client and system outcomes and highlighting exemplary programs. An Outcomes Project is planned for 2003 whereby providers of adolescent services from a variety of locations around the state will be selected to develop and report post-discharge outcomes on a sample of clients. This study will also design an adolescent client outcome measure.

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effects

The Department will continue its efforts to address Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effects education needs, particularly for the training of primary physicians to screen pregnant and post-partum women for substance abuse.

Emphasis on Stigma Reduction Through The Consumer Initiative

The Department's substance abuse services staff will increase its focus on partnering with recovery communities in activities that highlight recovery and stigma reduction. There is an emphasis on coordinating with other associations and agencies, as well as consumers and their families, to participate in public events and planning and policy development bringing their unique perspective to the table.

Research to Practice Initiatives

The Department will continue to seek out the latest research on treatment, prevention, and recovery, and disseminate information to the substance abuse field for improvement in treatment outcomes. The 2003 Research to Practice Teleconferencing Series will continue and grow their audience to reach more individuals and agencies.

County Provider Reviews

Provider quality improvement reviews will continue with four counties scheduled for 2003 (Ashland, Juneau, Pierce, and Washington). The focus will be on improving coordination among programs and the clinical aspects of treatment.

Information Technology

Development will continue of statewide interactive communication through the Internet, electronic mail, education and training networks (ETN) and video conferencing to receive the most recent news, training opportunities and treatment information. The Department's substance abuse services staff will continue to enhance its web site to include interactive opportunities and information access.

Intoxicated Driver Program (IDP)

The IDP standards will be evaluated in 2003 to identify needed enhancements and uniformity and recommendations made for improvements to reduce the harmful effects of driving while intoxicated.

National Treatment Plan (NTP): *Changing the Conversation*

The Department's substance abuse services is evaluating the NTP in regard to using it as a model for Wisconsin's treatment system plan. The intent is to change the discussion from an emphasis on problems to a search for positive solutions. The five goals are: *Invest for Results; No Wrong Door to Treatment; Commit to Quality; Change Attitudes* and *Build Partnerships*. In January 2003, a teleconference on NTP is planned, and it is expected that NTP will be the theme of the 2003 Statewide Conference.